



Economic support mechanisms and design of markets

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Economic support mechanisms and design of markets

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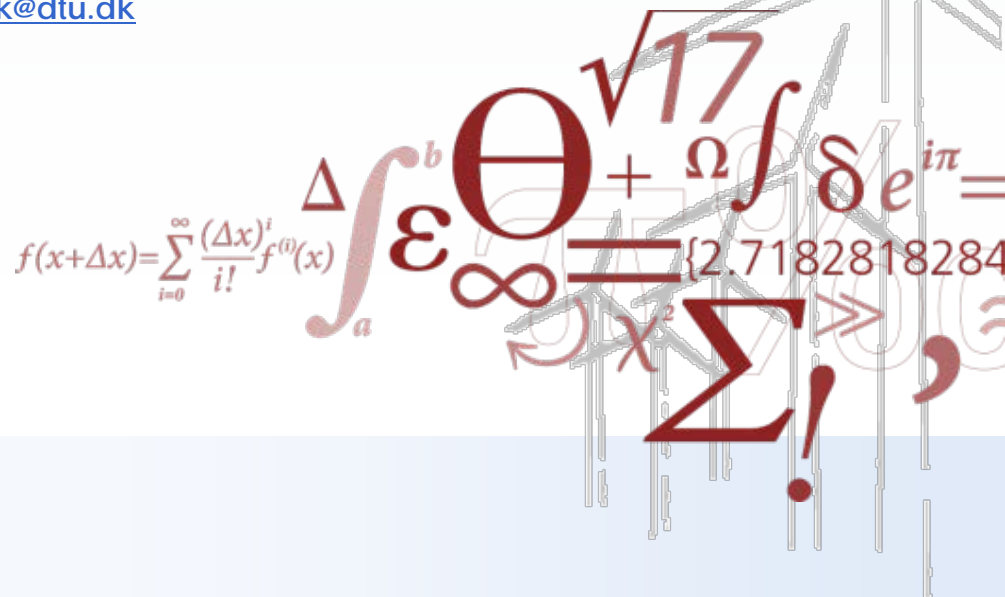
DTU Management Engineering

Energy Systems Analysis

Sub-Programme on Economic and Social aspects of wind integration

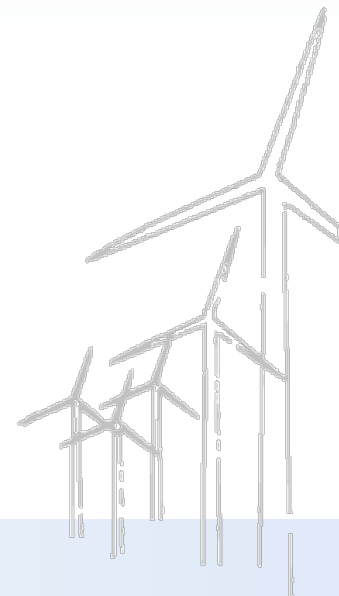
26 September 2014

DTU Management Engineering
Department of Management Engineering



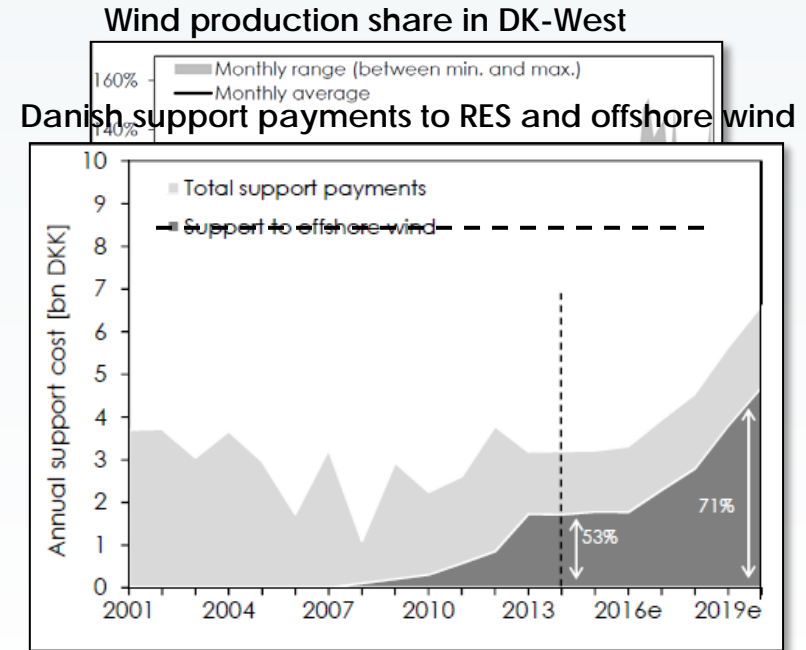
Agenda

- Research motivation
- Support mechanisms
- Market Design: Regulatory framework challenges
 - Research case 1:
From passive to active dynamic generation / market actors
 - Research case 2:
Regulating future offshore grids



Research motivation

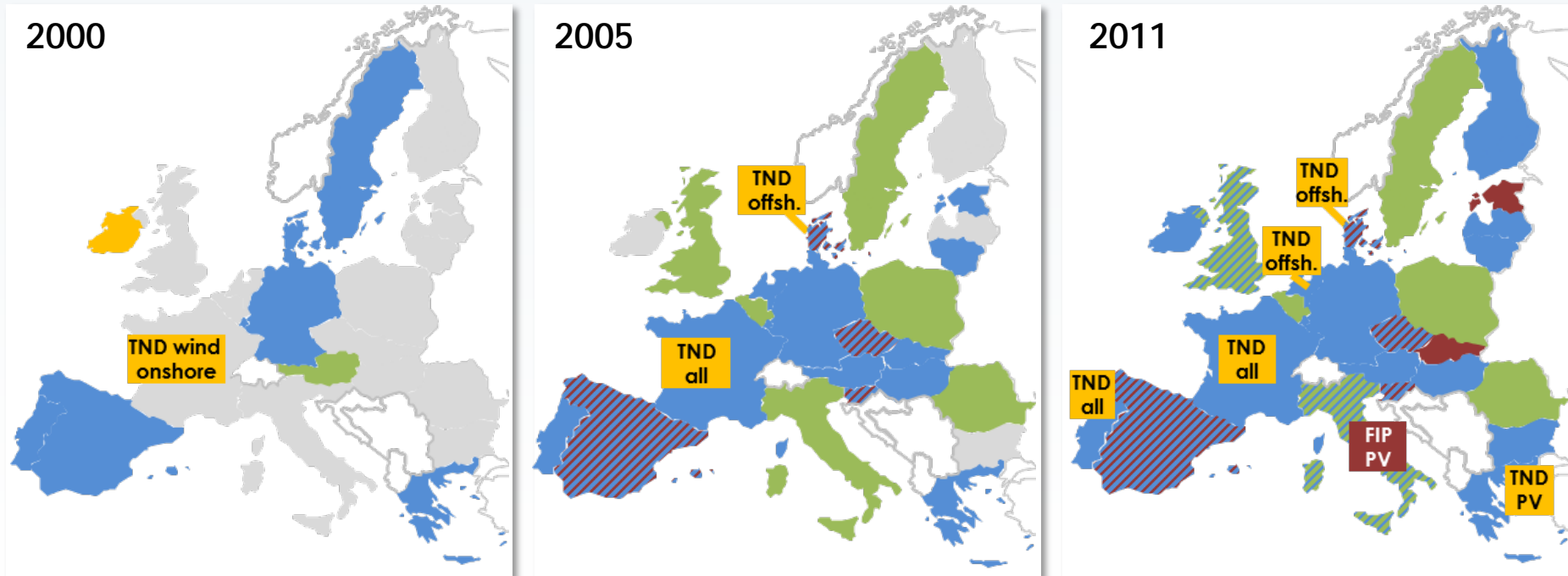
- The new electricity systems: From centralised and fossil-intensive systems to sustainable and integrated
 - Increasing shares of renewable energies (RES)
 - Total support costs expected to increase
- ⇒ *important that the right **support mechanisms** are used and the **support levels** are adequate*



- National support schemes are rapidly changing, with new instruments being introduced and existing instruments being adapted
 - Trend to more **market integration** and need of more **flexibility**
- ⇒ *Research is needed for analysing the effects of different regulatory framework conditions, both qualitatively and quantitatively*

Development of support schemes in the EU-27

■ Feed-in Tariff (FIT) ■ Feed-in Premium (FIP) ■ Quota system (TGC) ■ Tender/Auction (TND)



- > Feed-in Tariffs by far dominant (21 countries)
- > Feed-in Premiums have recently surpassed quota systems
- > Investment grants, tax breaks, financing support are used as supplementary support instruments in all countries
- > Application of different instruments in parallel: From on average 1 in 2000 to 3 instruments in 2011 (Denmark uses 6 instruments – highest in EU)

Regulatory framework challenges

Market integration and flexibility

From passive to active dynamic generation / market actors

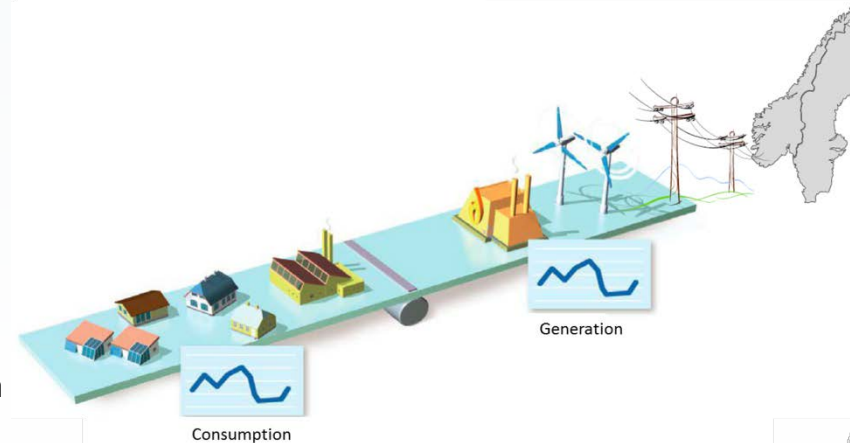
- Act to negative prices at the spot market (day-ahead)
 - Case: Change in market design from 2009: negative prices at NordPool
 - Close down of wind turbines in hours with neg prices = saved costs

- Active at the balancing markets
 - Close down of wind = down regulation

😊 **Case Denmark:** New wind turbines gets a Feed In Premium in certain full load hours (depending on size). When down-regulation, the not "used" full load hour with support can be used later.

😞 **Case Denmark:** Some existing off-shore tenders have no incitements for WTs to be active in down-regulation.

😊 One (Anholt) doesn't receive FIT when negative prices.



Managing **Negative** Spot Prices

Case: Sund & Bælt wind farm — 16. March 2014

Elsport prices ?

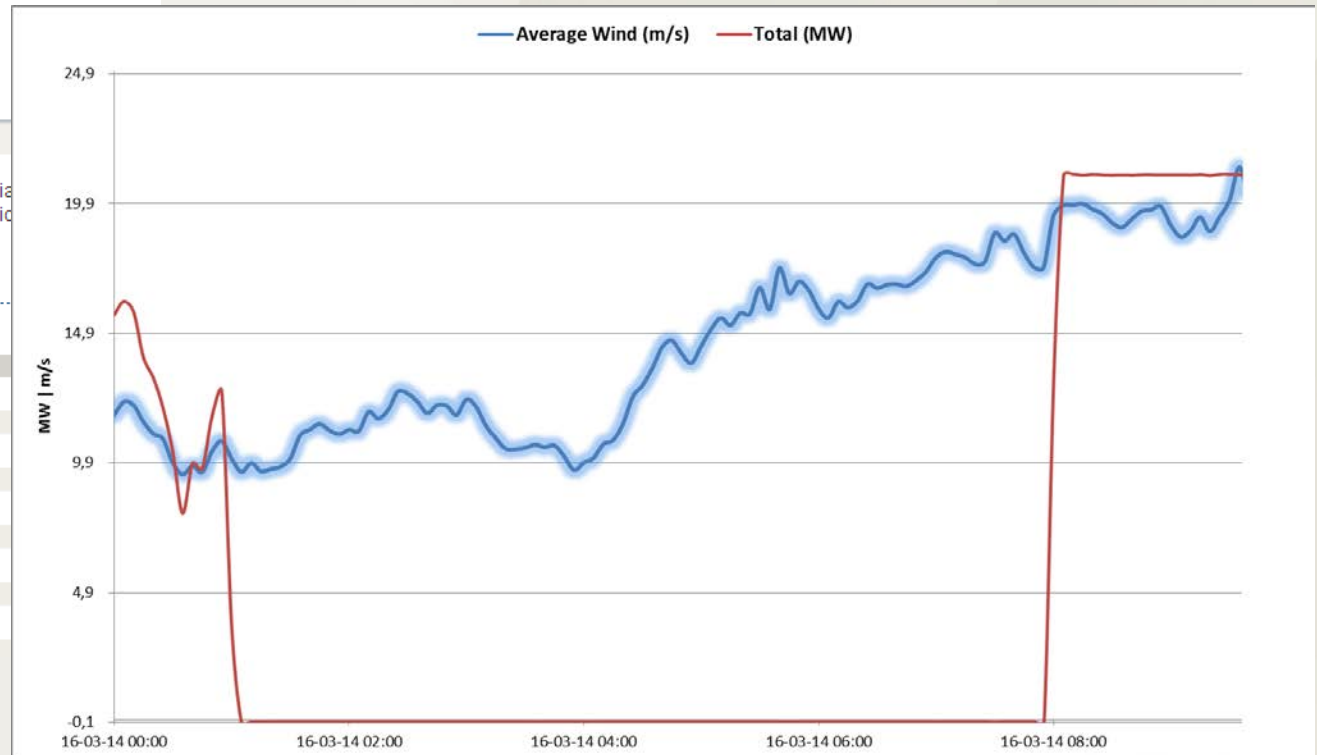
ALL SYS NO SE FI DK EE LT
LV

- further details - ▼

Please note that changes in the Norwegian comparison between present and historic the [area change log pdf](#).

EUR/MWh

| | DK1 |
|------------|--------|
| 16-03-2014 | |
| 00 - 01 | -0,02 |
| 01 - 02 | -25,08 |
| 02 - 03 | -25,06 |
| 03 - 04 | -60,26 |
| 04 - 05 | -50,65 |
| 05 - 06 | -50,12 |
| 06 - 07 | -25,08 |
| 07 - 08 | -25,00 |
| 08 - 09 | 0,05 |
| 09 - 10 | 10,77 |



Managing **Negative** balancing Prices

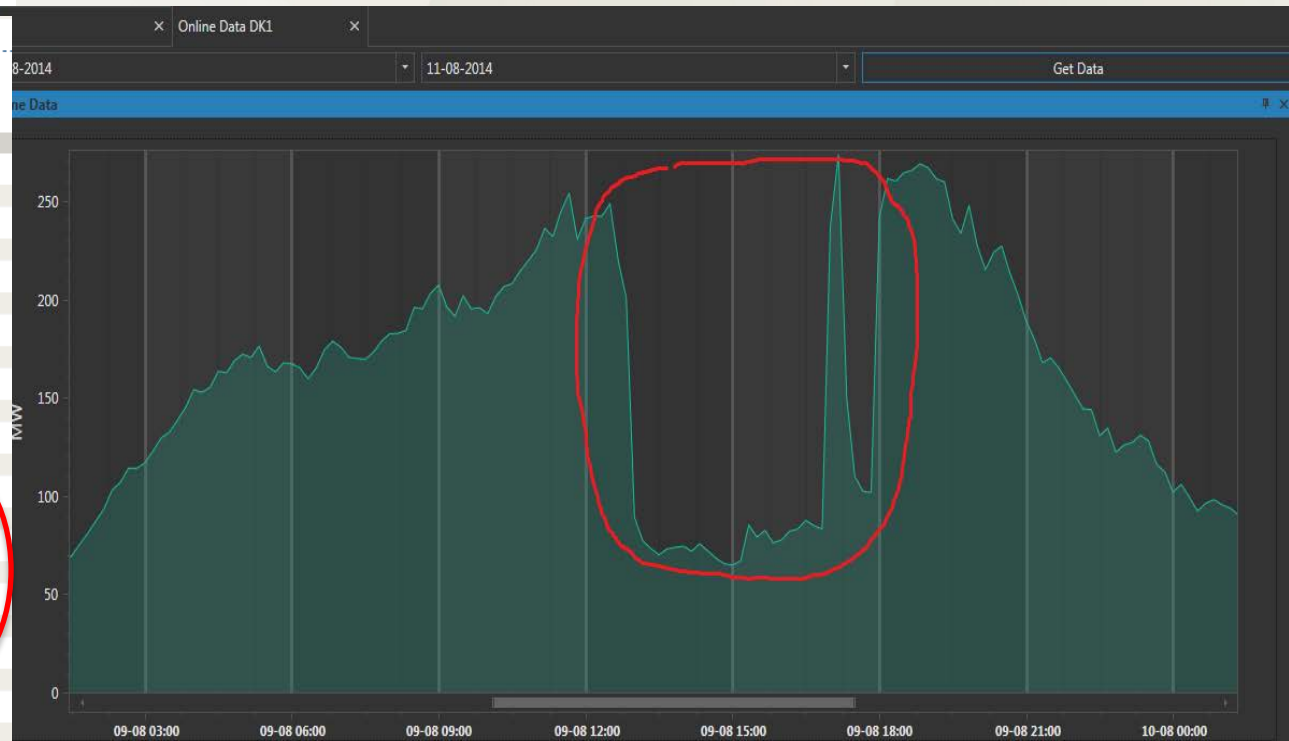
Case: Down ward regulation – 9 August 2014

Regulating prices

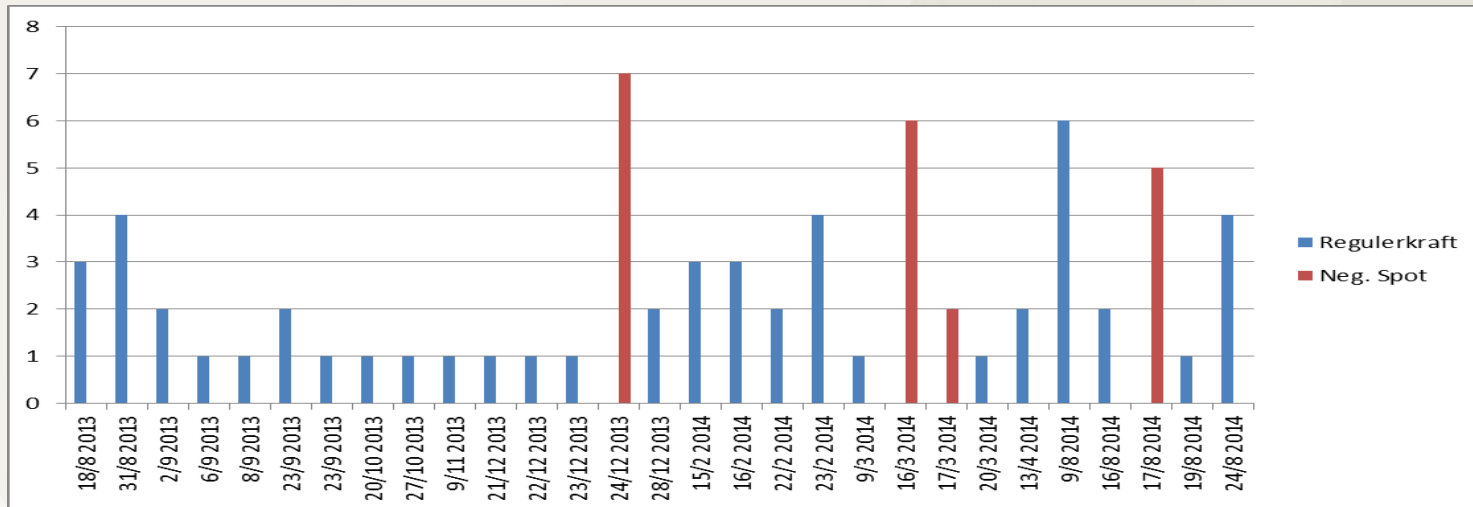
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DKK/MWh

| | DK1 | |
|------------|--------|---------|
| | Up | Down |
| 09-08-2014 | | |
| 00 - 01 | 248,34 | 247,34 |
| 01 - 02 | 213,27 | 213,27 |
| 02 - 03 | 200,90 | 200,90 |
| 03 - 04 | 196,95 | 196,95 |
| 04 - 05 | 188,60 | 138,07 |
| 05 - 06 | 183,38 | 124,71 |
| 06 - 07 | 179,65 | 124,71 |
| 07 - 08 | 194,04 | 138,07 |
| 08 - 09 | 200,15 | 151,43 |
| 09 - 10 | 204,25 | 178,16 |
| 10 - 11 | 207,91 | 178,16 |
| 11 - 12 | 207,31 | 178,16 |
| 12 - 13 | 200,68 | -90,00 |
| 13 - 14 | 189,05 | -90,00 |
| 14 - 15 | 186,06 | -541,94 |
| 15 - 16 | 200,75 | -90,00 |
| 16 - 17 | 200,82 | -90,00 |
| 17 - 18 | 191,88 | -90,00 |
| 18 - 19 | 225,42 | -50,00 |
| 19 - 20 | 240,26 | 155,86 |
| 20 - 21 | 246,22 | 182,70 |
| 21 - 22 | 249,20 | 193,82 |



Last year with active participation of wind turbines in ancillary service

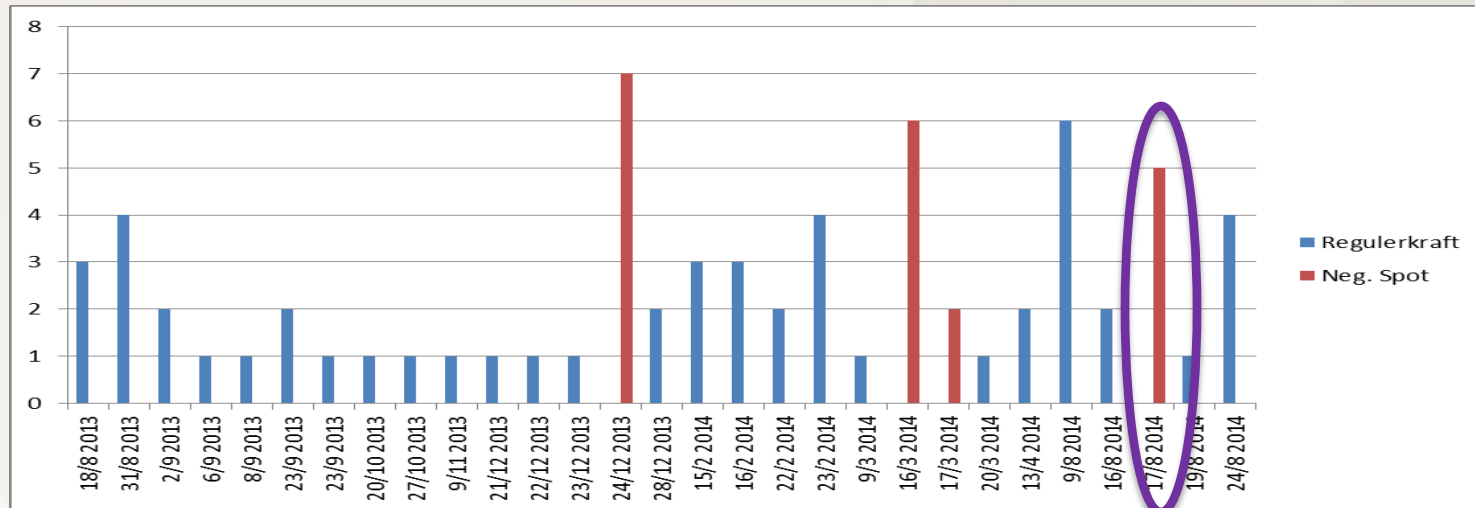


Activations where negative regulating prices are below -50 DKK/MWh.

- 25 times
- 51 hours

Last year with active participation of wind turbines in Day Ahead market.

Hours

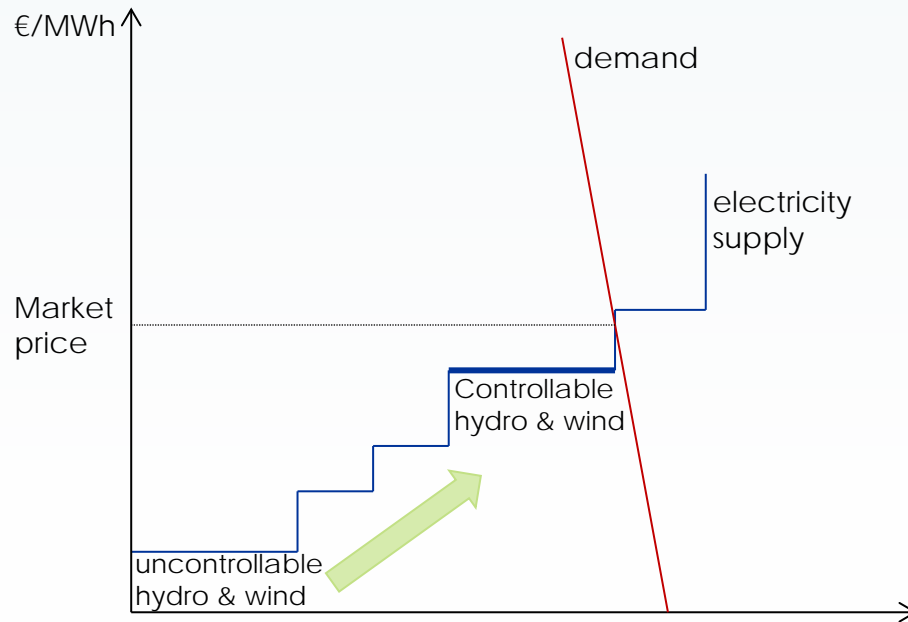


Protection against negative spot prices 17. august 2014.

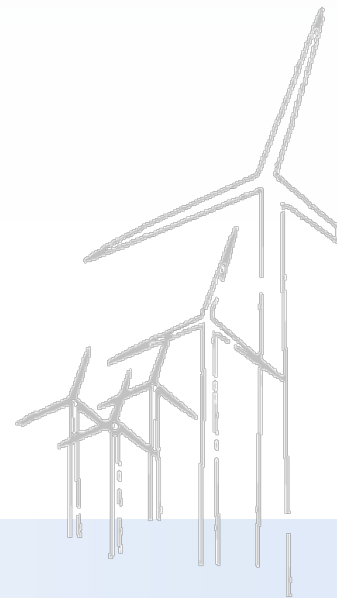
- Day Ahead trading resulted in negative spot prices
 - Wind production was expected at high level
 - Wind production considerable lower than expected
 - Wind turbines were used actively and did not stop at all.

Wind value

- Similar to water, you can talk about a **wind value** when the generation becomes active at the market



- Goal to create adequate **regulatory framework conditions** and **market designs** that facilitate and stimulate active wind participation
 - Reach the highest wind value possible



Regulating future offshore grids



Research Question

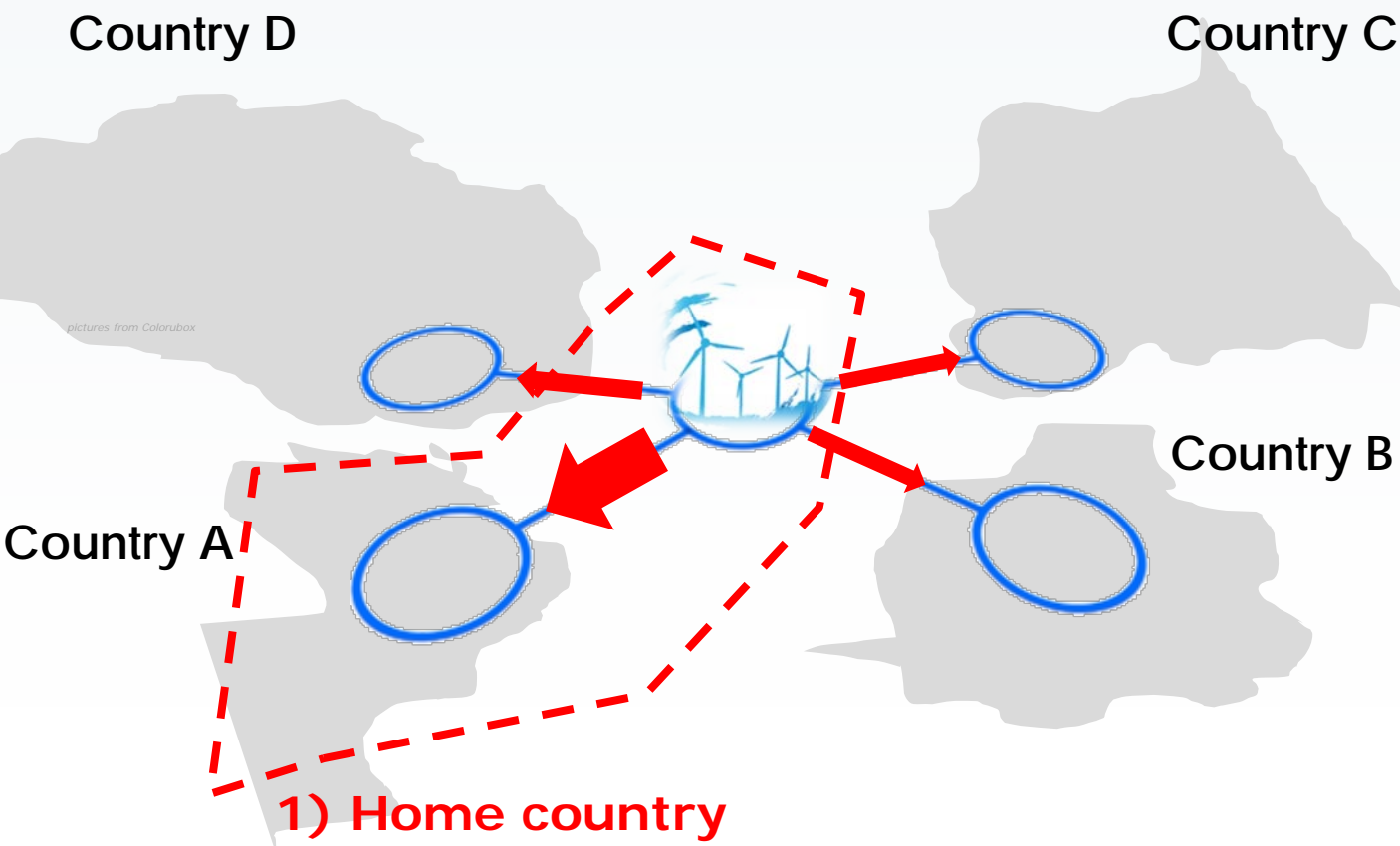
How should production in offshore grids be regulated in terms of

- Currently, offshore wind parks in Europe are single-country approaches
- Future meshed offshore grids will interconnect wind parks and countries
- Current research mostly from a macroscopic perspective

- Market access
- Pricing rules
- Support scheme for RES



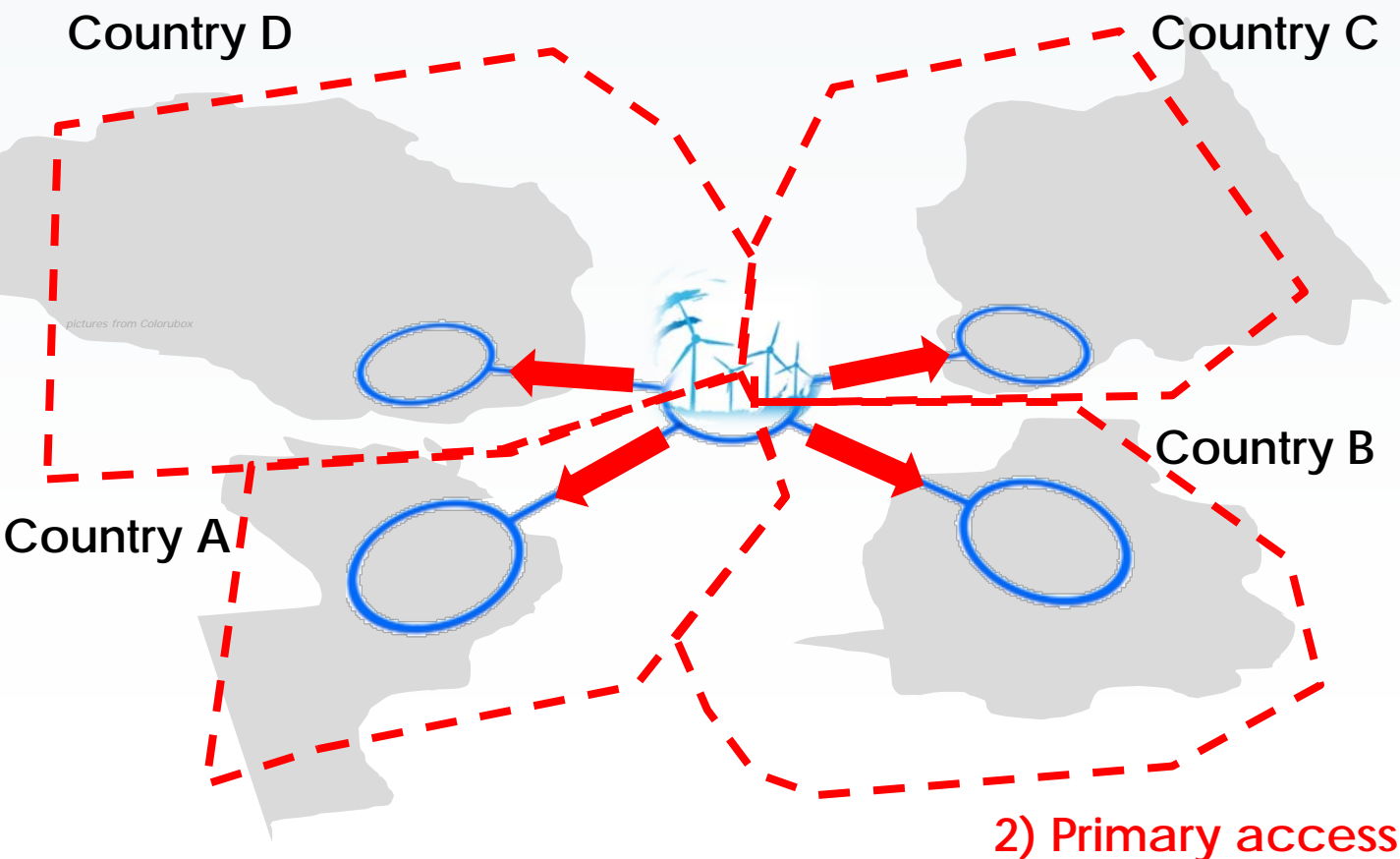
Market access & Pricing rules: Option 1



1) Home country

- Production mostly integrated into the home market
- Wind park can choose alternative marketing region if attractive
- RES support only in home country
- Limited cross-country cooperation
- Remaining inter-connector capacities dispatched by TSO

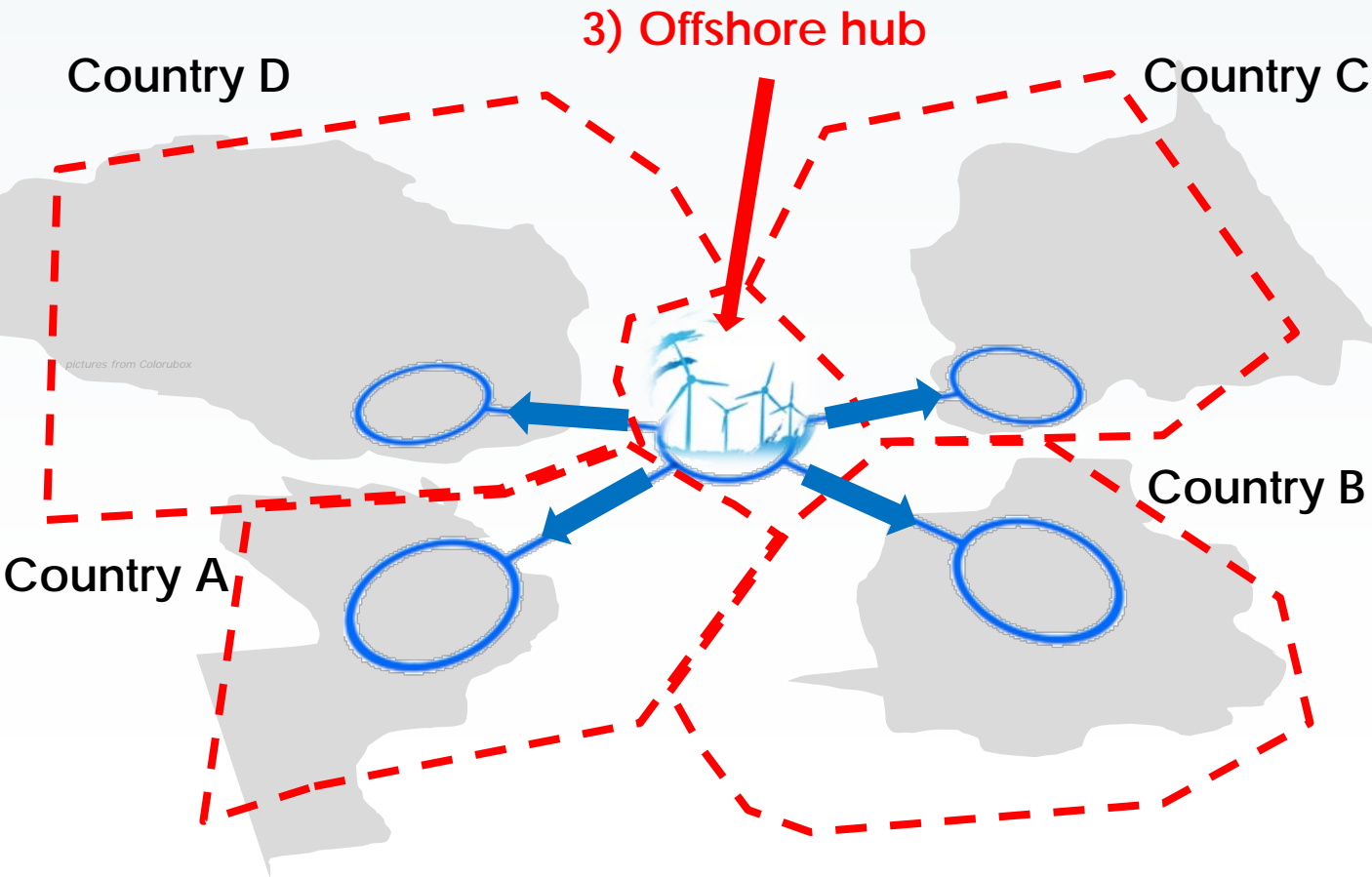
Market access & Pricing rules: Option 2



2) Primary access

- Production is integrated into the most attractive of the neighbouring countries
- Wind park can choose its marketing region
- RES support in all countries
- Remaining inter-connector capacities dispatched by TSO

Market access & Pricing rules: Option 3

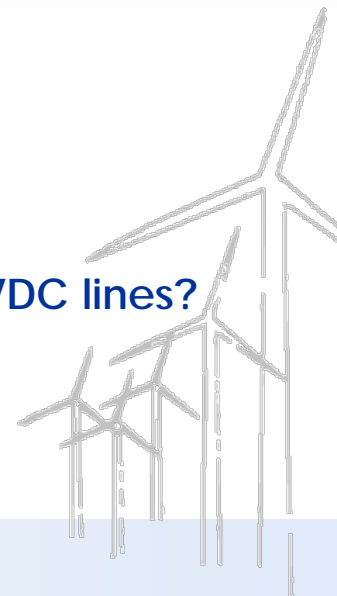


3) Offshore hub

- Production of wind park forms its own market area
- No market choice for the wind park
- Joint RES support for the new market area
- All interconnector capacities dispatched by TSO

Agenda

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- Support mechanisms
- Market Design: Regulatory framework challenges
 - Research case 1:
From passive to active dynamic generation / market actors
 - Research question: **What contributes to the Wind Value?**
» **and how to maximise it?**
 - Research case 2:
Regulating future offshore grids
 - Research question: **Optimal conditions for Off-shore at HVDC lines?**



Thank you for your interest

Questions ?

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